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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/076,726	02/14/2002	Douglas M. Crockett	020042	2095

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QUALCOMM, INC
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EXAMINER
GILLIS, BRIAN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2141	

DATE MAILED: 04/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

_E_

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/076,726	CROCKETT ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian J. Gillis	2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _17 February 2006_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☐ Claim(s) _1-54_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _25-54_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _23 April 2002_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22, the phrase "a client may request" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilkes et al (US PGPUB US2003/0058818) in view of Golla et al (US Patent #6,587,874).

Claims 1, 4, 7, and 10 disclose a communication device and computer readable medium for registering a user in a group communication network, the communication device comprising: a receiver; a transmitter; and a processor communicatively coupled to the receiver and the transmitter, the processor being capable of: determining an

address for a location server; requesting the location server to register the user; receiving a notification from the location server that the user is registered; and wherein a client may request a packet data session upon power-up and initiate registering its Internet Protocol (IP) address with a regional location server (RLS) and the client performs a domain name service (DNS) service record (SRV) lookup operation to determine the address of the RLS. Wilkes et al teaches of a wireless device can be a standard wireless phone which is well known in the art to have a receiver, transmitter and a processor coupled to each other (paragraph 30, lines 6-9), a device which is capable of determining the closest base station (paragraph 61, lines 5-10), the device sending a registration request to the station (paragraph 63, lines 1-2), and the home database sends a notification to the stations confirming registration and once registered the phone is operable inherently providing the user notification (paragraph 65, lines 11-14, 18-20). It fails to teach of registering an IP address with and RLS and a client performing a DNS SRV lookup operation to determine the address of the RLS. Golla et al teaches of a network device, which uses a DNS service record request to provide the address of a directory server (column 7, line 58 – column 9, line 14).

Wilkes et al and Golla et al are analogous art because they are both related to configuring a device to communicate over a network.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the DNS service record request in Golla et al with the method in Wilkes et al because configuration information is provided by automatic generation (Golla, column 1, lines 33-39).

Claims 2, 5, 8, and 11 disclose the communication device and computer readable medium of claims 1, 4, 7, and 10, the processor further being capable of requesting the location server to authenticate the user before registering the user. Wilkes et al further teaches the home database authenticating the user and the registering the user with the base station (paragraph 65, lines 5-11).

Claims 3, 6, 9, and 12 disclose the communication device and computer readable medium of claims 1, 4, 7, and 10, the processor further being capable of requesting the location server to load information about the user. Wilkes et al further teaches the base station receiving the users service profile allowing services to be provided to the user by loading the profile (paragraph 65, lines 11-18).

Claims 13, 16, 19, and 22 disclose a server and computer readable medium for registering a user in a group communication network, the server comprising: a receiver; a transmitter; and a processor communicatively coupled to the receiver and the transmitter, the processor being capable of: receiving a request for an address for a location server; providing the address for the location server; receiving a request for registering the user at the location server; registering the user; and providing a notification that the user is registered. Wilkes et al teaches of a base station with an antenna interface that contains a transmitter and receiver with a processor coupled (paragraph 34, lines 1-16), the base station receives a request of a server when a device requests to be registered (paragraph 64, lines 1-5), providing the address for the server (paragraph 65, lines 1-5), the station receives a request to register the device (paragraph 63, lines 1-4), the device is registered (paragraph 65, lines 18-20), a service

profile is loaded for the device to be provided services since the device is now

registered inherently providing notification of being registered (paragraph 65, lines 11-

18). It fails to teach of registering an IP address with and RLS and a client performing a

DNS SRV lookup operation to determine the address of the RLS. Golla et al teaches of

a network device, which uses a DNS service record request to provide the address of a

directory server (column 7, line 58 – column 9, line 14).

Wilkes et al and Golla et al are analogous art because they are both related to

configuring a device to communicate over a network.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to use the DNS service record request in Golla et al with the method in

Wilkes et al because configuration information is provided by automatic generation

(Golla, column 1, lines 33-39).

Claims 14, 17, 20, and 23 disclose the server and computer readable medium of

claims 13, 16, 19, and 22, the processor further being capable of authenticating the user

before registering the user. Wilkes et al further teaches the device is authenticated

before it is registered to the station (paragraph 65, lines 5-11).

Claims 15, 18, 21, and 24 disclose the server of claims 13, 16, 19, and 22, the

processor further being capable of loading information about the user. Wilkes et al

further teaches the station loads a service profile for the device once the device is

registered (paragraph 65, lines 11-18).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22 have

been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Brian J. Gillis whose telephone number is 571-272-

7952. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brian J Gillis
Examiner
Art Unit 2141

BJG

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER